

SERVIANS FIGHT IN DESIRE FOR NATIONAL UNITY

Diplomats of World Have Long
Foreseen That Struggle Was
Bound to Come.

STANDS IN WAY OF AUSTRIA

Dream of Statesmen of Dual Monarchy Has Been to Acquire Salonika and the Land Between That Port and Frontier of Bosnia.

While the immediate cause of Austria-Hungary's attack on Serbia is the demand for reparation for the murder of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife, the duchess of Hohenberg, the ultimate causes are the movement of the Hapsburg empire toward the south and the desperate efforts of the entire Serb race to regain complete national existence.

Ever since the repulse of the Turkish army from Vienna in 1683 the Austrians have steadily fought their way southward, expecting ultimately to make their way to the Aegean over the ruins of the Turkish empire. Austria, like Russia, was not unwilling to see small buffer states set up to occupy the middle ground during the intervals of rest in her forward movement, and so most of the Balkan states of today came into being.

Of the Serbian race, which in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries ruled a vast empire, extending over the western half of the Balkan peninsula and the eastern coast of the Adriatic, practically all had come under Turkish domination in the sixteenth century. The Serbs of the hinterland of Istria and Dalmatia were soon taken from Turkey by Austria, and Montenegro won its independence. This left the Serbs of Bosnia, the Herzegovina and Serbia proper, as well as of the Sanjak of Novi Bazar and Northern Macedonia, still under Turkish rule.

The Serbs of the present kingdom became autonomous in 1830, but re-

sible for the ruling of the powers, which compelled the Servians to give up part of their conquests in Albania. Thus Serbia lost her chance to get a seaport and remains a landlocked power, her only outlet being through the friendly Greek ports on the Aegean sea.

But the Serbian victories in Macedonia, and the Greek capture of Salonika put an unexpected obstacle in the way of Austria's march to the south. No more could the dual monarchy hope to inherit Salonika and the land between that port and the frontier of Bosnia on the final downfall of Turkey; Serbia was now squarely across her path.

So the Balkan wars left the Servians confident of their military ability, elated by victory, determined on complete national unity, and angered by Austria's continued hold on the northern part of the nation and by her action in depriving the nation of an outlet to the sea. These wars left Austria Hungary with increased difficulties in dealing with the Slav tribes, particularly the Servians, now in her dominions, and convinced that the march to the southward must be given up altogether unless Serbia could be put out of the way.

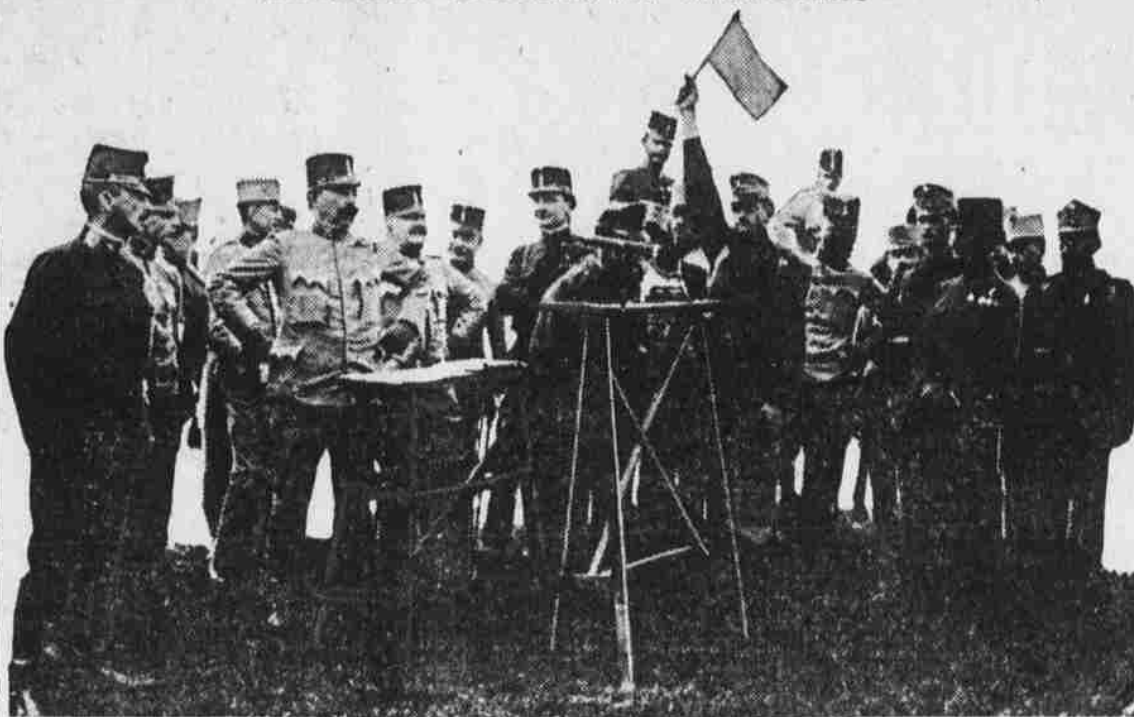
To this were added minor irritations, such as the railroad question in Macedonia. The Servians wanted to add the railroads in the territory conquered from Turkey to the state system, but the stockholders, most of whom were Austrians or Hungarians, objected. Moreover, there was constant friction in Bosnia, and the party in Serbia which regretted the break-up of the Balkan league was inclined to attribute the discord between Bulgaria and her former allies to the operations of Austrian diplomacy.

Thirty years ago Serbia was a cat-paw for Austria in Balkan schemes, with Russia backing Bulgaria, but now the Servians can count on Russian sympathy, for their cause is indirectly the cause of the entire Slav race in its double struggle to be free from German rule and to fight with the Germans for the heritage of Constantinople.

Peter Made King by Tragedy. King Peter, under whose rule Serbia has advanced to a strong position in southeastern Europe, came to the throne as the result of a crime that shocked the world.

Eleven years ago King Alexander of Serbia and Queen Draga were assassinated in their palace at Belgrade. Half an hour after midnight on June

AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS AT MANEUVERS



SOLDIERS OF THE SERBIAN ARMY



TO LEAD SERBIAN ARMY



Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia, who made a gallant record during the Balkan war, will lead his battle-scarred veterans against the Austrians.

DR. VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG



The German chancellor, who is Emperor William's chief adviser in shaping his country's policy.

GOOD TIMES COMING

Artificial Depression of Business
at an End.

Approach of Boom in Country Has
Forced Obstructionists to Get Out
of the Way—Era of Prosperity at Hand.

The Pennsylvania railroad has ordered 100,000 tons of steel rails. This order was divided among five steel-making corporations: The steel trust, and the Pennsylvania, Cambria, Lackawanna and Bethlehem Steel companies.

The division of such an order proves that the road needs the rails in a hurry. It has held off from ordering them just as long as possible; it needs them now in rush time to take care of the increase of business which has already begun.

Part of this hold-off policy, no doubt, was due to genuine apprehension as to future legislation. More, it is to be feared, was designed to put pressure on the administration and the interstate commerce commission, as a means of forcing favorable action on railroad demands. How long this plan of bulldozing would have been followed under ordinary conditions, no one can tell.

In this case, the near approach of a boom in business has warned obstructionists to get out of the way, and the Pennsylvania railroad is too well managed an institution to be the last to heed that warning.

"There's a good time coming," it's almost here. The prosperity special sweeping in from western farms is almost in sight. The effort to "put Wilson in a hole" by artificially prolonging the period of dull times through which the world has been passing has failed ignominiously; and now intelligent business men throughout the land are joining to promote and care for the era of progress which Wall street tried in vain to keep away.

Sees Certain Victory.

Before Norman E. Mack sailed for Europe he dictated a statement concerning the political situation. He does not believe that the Republicans and the Progressives will get together this fall or in 1916, and that in both instances, victory will be certain for the Democrats.

"When Colonel Roosevelt made his Pittsburgh speech," said Mr. Mack, "he again threw down the gauntlet to the Republican party and cleared up the entire political situation."

"As a matter of fact, it was the only thing left for Mr. Roosevelt to do unless he wanted to repudiate all his utterances from the day he arrived at the Chicago convention, two years ago, for the purpose of annihilating the Republican party, which he accomplished at that time. His Pittsburgh speech showed his intention of continuing the fight to a finish until the job is completed."

"The Republican party now is in the same condition that the Democratic party was for 16 years, except that Roosevelt expects to continue the third party in existence, which the contestants in the Democratic party did not do from 1896 to 1908."

A Question.

The United States Steel corporation now has unfilled orders ahead for more than 4,000,000 tons of its products. The figure was 3,998,160 tons on May 31, and there has been a steady increase since that date.

This is an increase of 25 per cent over the average unfilled orders during 1910 and 1911, when the Aldrich tariff was in its glory, and "prosperity" was reigning by Wall street fiat. Now, according to the same financial center, there is great "depression" in business, for which tariff and trust legislation are declared responsible.

What makes prosperity, as Wall street defines the word; actual business, like making steel, or marking stocks up and down on a blackboard?

Really Up to the Country.

Whether President Wilson is right or not in regarding the "tired feeling" of many business men as "merely psychological"—that is, existing only in their own imaginations—it is certain that the foundations of American prosperity are solid.

Good crops have always meant "good times" heretofore. Quite possibly if we could all just make up our minds to take a more cheerful view of the future we would all wake up some fine morning and find prosperity knocking at our doors and refusing to go away unless positively kicked down the front steps.

Good Deal of a Reality.

And that resumption of full-time work by the Allegheny Steel company at Breckenridge, Pa., isn't any psychological stunt, either.—Indianapolis News.

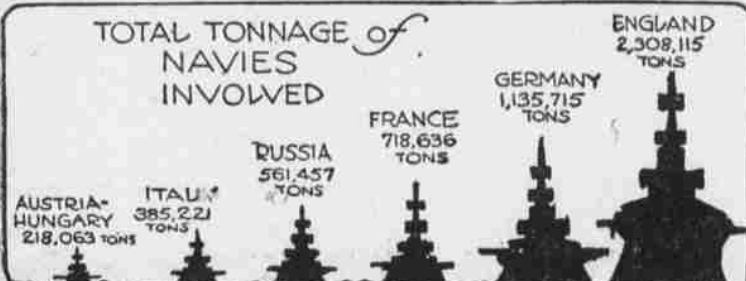
May Trust the President.

It is a certainty that the president and his associates at the capital know more of the innermost details of situations than do their critics. This, of course, applies specially to the Mexican situation. It also applies to all the big questions for which the administration is being criticized.

Need a Little Help.

As usual, the Progressives are confident that with a little help from the Republicans and Democrats they can take charge of the government.

TOTAL TONNAGE OF NAVIES INVOLVED



volted in 1876-78, aiming at complete freedom. With them joined their kinsmen of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Russo-Turkish war, which followed, made great changes in the Balkans. Serbia proper obtained complete independence, but Bosnia and Herzegovina were left nominal Turkish dependencies, but really to be occupied by Austrian troops.

Austria's Seizure of Bosnia.

The consequence of this was a four-year insurrection against the Austrians, the effects of which have never disappeared. The Austrians have spent large amounts of money on the country, but never allowed it autonomy; and in 1908-9, using as an excuse the constitutional revolution in Turkey, which would require delegates to the Turkish parliament to come from these two states, which were actually in Austrian hands, the Hapsburg monarchy formally annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina. Germany backed up her ally, and the protests of the Slav powers did not go to the extent of war. Meanwhile the Slavs of Dalmatia are under Hungarian rule; and here, as in Bosnia and Herzegovina, promises of local self-government have never come to anything more than words. Thus the northern half of the Serbian race is still under the Austrian empire.

Meanwhile the southern half was finally united by the victories over Turkey in the war of 1912. Not only did this reconquest by the Servians of the core of their old empire in western Macedonia give a tremendous impulse to the longing for complete national unity; it showed the Serbian nation that its military organization could be relied on for hard work.

In the fall of 1912 the Servians mobilized 260,000 men in the first three weeks, and later added 145,000 more to the number; and while their losses in this war and in the struggle with Bulgaria in the summer of 1913 were heavy, the Serbian troops fought brilliantly and proved themselves efficient and enduring.

Robbed of Fruits of Victory.

But the fruits of this war were in part taken from them by Austria, whose diplomatic activity was respon-

sible for the ruling of the powers, which compelled the Servians to give up part of their conquests in Albania. Thus Serbia lost her chance to get a seaport and remains a landlocked power, her only outlet being through the friendly Greek ports on the Aegean sea.

At the time of the tragedy King Peter was in Geneva, living a secluded life, and, apparently, taking little interest in the politics of his native land. Ever since the terrible night of the assassinations he has denied that he had any foreknowledge of them. Nevertheless, suspicion has continued, justly or unjustly, to rest upon him, and it was some years after his accession to the throne before Great Britain and other powers recognized him formally as king of Serbia.

King Peter as a young man led an adventurous life. He studied in Switzerland and then went to the French Military academy at St. Cyr. He took part in the Franco-German war as an officer of the Foreign legion.

For many years he is said to have engaged in conspiracies against King Milan of Serbia, but for forty-five years he never set foot on Serbian soil until he was elected king by the Serbian parliament.

New Capital Easier to Defend.

Kraguyevatz, to which King Peter has moved his court from Belgrade, is about fifty miles due south of Semendria, on the Danube, and about sixty-five miles south-southeast of Belgrade. It lies on a branch spur of railroad about fifteen miles from the main line to Salonika and Constantinople, and is well adapted to defense. It is the third town in size in the old kingdom of Serbia, with about 20,000 people. Its only superiors are Belgrade and Nisch.

The town was the first capital of the principality of Serbia, after its partial liberation from the Turks, serving as the seat of the Obrenovitch princes from 1815 to 1842. After that the family of Karageorgievitch occupied the throne from 1842 to 1858, the Obrenovitchs again from 1858 to 1903, and the Karageorgievitchs since.

would attempt to seize Mount Lovchen, overlooking Cattaro.

Public opinion here demands of the Montenegrin government joint action with Serbia in these hours so fateful for the two Serb kingdoms.

Take to the Woods.

Mrs. Flattie—This paper says that the national forests in Chile cover about seven million acres.

Mr. Flattie—Well, the men of Chile certainly have some place to go in housecleaning time.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS ON MOVE

War Experts See Objective Point
That Emperor's Generals Will At-
tempt to Seize.

Cuttinje.—Austrian troops are on the move in the vicinity of Ragusa, Dalmatia, and 22 Austrian warships have assembled in the Bay of Cattaro.

Official circles here interpreted these movements as meaning that if Austria went to war with Serbia, she

SCENE OF TRAGEDY THAT STARTED WAR



View of Sarajevo. X marks town hall near which the archduke was murdered.

MONTENEGRIN SOLDIERS IN ACTION

